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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00721628

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sachin B.G

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Jhandewalan (Delhi)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Gauri

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is known as 'mother of democracy' - conducting largest electoral exercise with representatives coming from varied background & voices.

Dissent is central to functioning of parliament

→ Multivocality is the core of democracy

→ Dissent helps in dialectical way of governance

→ Dissent adds value to debates & discussions

↓

Dissent brings forth ineffectivity of governance

Role of leader of opposition

i) Leader of opposition (LOP) is not a constitutional role but a legal entity created

through convention & LOP Act.

2) LOP must provide for alternative model of governance in all domains & departments

[ex] Britain parliament → called as '2nd or alternative government'

3) Act as voice of people against any kind of misgovernance, ineffective, corruption, etc

4) Value add to the debates & discussions in parliament providing critical analysis of functioning of government

5) Make united front of opposition accomodating numerous parties other than ruling party

6) Make discussions issue based on National interest instead of political interests

7) Assist National government when sovereignity & integrity of nation is at question

Thus LOP holds pertinent role in transforming representative democracy into substantive democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Access to speedy justice is 'basic structure' of constitution. As John Marshall said justice delayed is justice denied & technology is crucial here.

Integration of technology - Impact

A) Accessibility

1) → Online dispute resolution (ODR) model can be effective alternative model of justice delivery

2) → Translation using AI of complex laws into vernacular language → Indianisation of judiciary

3) → Technological access can bridge the infrastructure deficit in judiciary

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4) → Decrease the cost of justice delivery
↳ ↑ the accessibility

B) **Capability**

1) → Converting of important judicial pronouncements into online documentation → better dispersal of information

2) → Use of technology to learn from best practices across globe → help in enhancing advocates capability

3) → e-courts - can help in bringing justice to commoner.

C) **Efficiency**

1) → Technology especially ICT → enhance awareness about rights & judicial entitlement

2) → Reduce lost, time & energy involved making judiciary effective & efficient

Thus, Judiciary must use tool of technology to continue role as safeguardian of citizen rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian federalism is sui-generis model of unique federalism with scope for both asymmetric & cooperative federalism.

SC – upheld asymmetry

Asymmetric features
- → Special provisions for certain states
  - Eg A 371 A.
- → Union features predominately over federal features
- → special grants, special category states, etc

i) Bommai case → SC said 'federalism' is the basic structure of Indian constitution

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2) Recently Kerala v/s UoI case 2024 - SC asked centre to compensate for the economic fragility of Kerala

3) GST case -> SC said that centre can't take over taxation rights of the state governments

4) Punjab governor's case -> advised governors to act in interest of state ~~agai~~

Thus, federalism can help carry the 'constitutional morality' by decentralisation of political & economic power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 338 sets up National Commission for Scheduled Caste as a constitutional body to protect & promote the interests of Scheduled Castes in India.

Effectiveness of NCSC - Success

1) NCSC promotes the participation & voice of marginalised dalit sections into government policy

2) Takes suomoto actions against atrocities conducted against SC's - registers complaints & take up investigations

3) Better implementation of government schemes, programmes & policies by increasing their awareness among SC communities

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4) Undertakes policy research & gathers data - for evidence based governance

5) Consolidates best practices across the states & nations - providing immediate solutions to challenges faced by states

Challenges

1) Advisory body only → not binding upon government to implement

2) Vacancies in NCSC membership post

3) political interference in appointments

4) Lack of funding - no financial power to work for their betterment

5) Lack of qualitative analysis in annual reports.

Thus NCSC must be provided with extra institutional powers in terms of functionaries & finances to enhance its effectiveness (Law Commission)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Former American President, Abe Lincoln said that congress in session is congress of exhibition but congress in committee is congress at work.

Executive accountability - hallmark of Indian polity

1) Parliamentary committees takes up critical valuation & impact assesment of new legislations ⇒ Adhoc committee made for specific laws

2) Financial committees - monitors the financial responsibility & accountability of executive ⇒ Committee on public enterprise

3) Ethics committee - gives broader code of conduct & parliamentarian behaviour

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4) Privilege committee - takes action against breach of parliamentary privileges

5) Departmental standing committee - makes budgetary evaluation & before demands of grants is allotted

6) Business advisory committee - takes up day to day administration & conduct of business rules, etc

However, certain limitations

1) Role of committees decline in case of majoritarian government with lack of representation from diverse parties

2) Committee is made only for 1 year → inadequate time for gaining expertise

3) Advisory nature - not binding on executive

Inspite of limitations, parliamentary committees are essential pre requisite for Good Governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen charter refers to the statement including rights of the citizen & the responsibilities of the officials in service delivery.

Citizen's charter - limitations

1) Absence of citizen charter, in numerous departments & ministries

2) No complex language used & absence of vernacular languages

3) No grievance redressal mechanism is provided

4) Lack of timely addressal of complaints & delivery of services

5) No mandatory application ~~to~~ No legal support

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to make it powerful tool

1) Making it mandatory using legal measure i.e ~~act~~ citizen charter Act

2) Periodic reviewing & upgradation to the content of citizen charter

3) Citizen centric approach in policy formulation & implementation followed

4) Avoid use of legal & technical terms & instead replace with simple & vernacular language. Ex Railways charter

5) Time bound service delivery is stick to & penalty on officials if failure

6) Integration of technology like biometrics, CCTV, etc alongside citizen charter

7) 'Ombudsman' for each department to take notice & address citizen's complaints

Thus citizen charter is effective tool for good governance if implemented in right letter & spirit

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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities has brought together NGOs & corporates for holistic development of India

Ex Tata - Grihshi abhyuday program

Corporate donors - aid NGOs

1) Financial support - provide necessary monetary resources to NGOs as NGOs are non profit organisation

2) Expertise in various fields - Corporate donors also bring in expertise over different subjects

Ex Bill - Melinda Gate foundation

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3) **Entrepreneurial spirit** – provide NGOs with fresh & strategical ideas to address social issues

4) **Logistics support** – can fill the gaps in lack of infrastructural development in rural & remote areas

5) **Policy handholding** – Corporate donors can help with connecting NGOs with government acting as pressure group

6) **Resource personnels** – corporates can also include their staff in social service activities eg Vidyanjali program

However, certain challenges exist

1) Manipulate NGOs for their vested interest

2) Use NGOs to create 'brands' of their own

3) No long term vision & planning

4) Whims & fancies of corporate donors

Inspite of challenges, 'Social entrepreneurship' is the ~~neder~~ modern way to address social issues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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POCSO Act exists to provide legal framework to prevent & punish the acts of sexual harrasment on children

Merits of POCSO Act

1) POCSO Act has provided for institutional setup against child sexual harasment instead of adhoc - knee jerk measures

2) Special courts are setup for faster ~~directs~~ jurisdiction of such cases

3) ~~Avoids~~ Take stringent action against child pornography & other online mode of harrasment

4) Addresses juvenile cases of deliquency too

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Need for revisiting - POCSO

1) Misused by certain section of population against consensual relation between two adolescents

2) Higher penetration of technology

3) Change in nature of crimes committed against children online bullying

4) Increase the surveillance & monitoring aspect of law

5) Provide for financial mechanism to address implementational challenges

Thus, POCSO needs special attention of government with increasing crimes against children.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's meteoric rise and its use of cheque book diplomacy has resulted in numerous strategic ports being acquired by it.

ex Hambantota port of Srilanka

Implication for

A) International trade route

1) China is strategically acquiring ports at numerous choke points trying to have control over them

2) Weaponisation of trade in case of confrontation ~~of~~ ~~trade~~ against China

3) Militerisation of trade route & acquiring of nearby islands

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Disturb the normal & free & fair development of Indo pacific region

B) Economic relations

1) China ~~trie~~ striving for monopoly over blue economy

ex Access to deep sea minerals

2) Adversely impact relations between traditional partners with chinese intervention → 'Dealing with pairs'

in India – Myanmar relation

3) Debts trap & complete control over ports overtime ex African ports

4) Imposition of chinese companies & labors into such strategic ports

way forward

1) Higher economic & military i.e Hard power development of India

2) Global collaboration between democracies ex QUAD

3) Use of international arbitration

Thus, Indian 'SAGAR' doctrine addresses such challenges

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

World Intellectual Property organization (WIPO) is specialised international agency of United nation dealing with intellectual property rights regulation.

WIPO - Main function

1) Make global legal framework for regulation of IPRs of world

2) Address IPR based issues due to conflict of interest between domestic laws of different nations

3) Provide for better global trade opportunities by addressing obstacle of IPRs

4) Facilitate collaboration in R&D activities across global institutes

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5) Concern for ~~sig~~ sustainable development of ~~the~~ global citizenry

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is established through Delhi special police establishment act & is national level body to combat corruption & various criminal activities

CBI - crucial role

1) CBI is investigative agency of independent nature - free from political interference as originally intended

2) CBI - taken criminal & corruption cases of trans-state boundaries nature

3) CBI has technical expertise & trained skill set to deal effectively

4) CBI - acts as representative agency of India in INTERPOL - global policing institution.

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However, CBI - limitation

A) **Partisan role** - (as alleged by various leaders)

1) SC has referred to CBI as 'caged parrot' for being a political entity at hands of political leaders

2) Misused against opposition political parties & leaders Ex Alleged cases ag TN minister

3) Subdue the voice of opposition by threat of cases & litigation

4) CBI has lower than effective conviction rate indicative of partisan role.

B) **Acting against federal spirit**

1) CBI being central agency - deployed, appointed & removed by central government

2) CBI v/s States - conflict of interest especially in cases of taking consent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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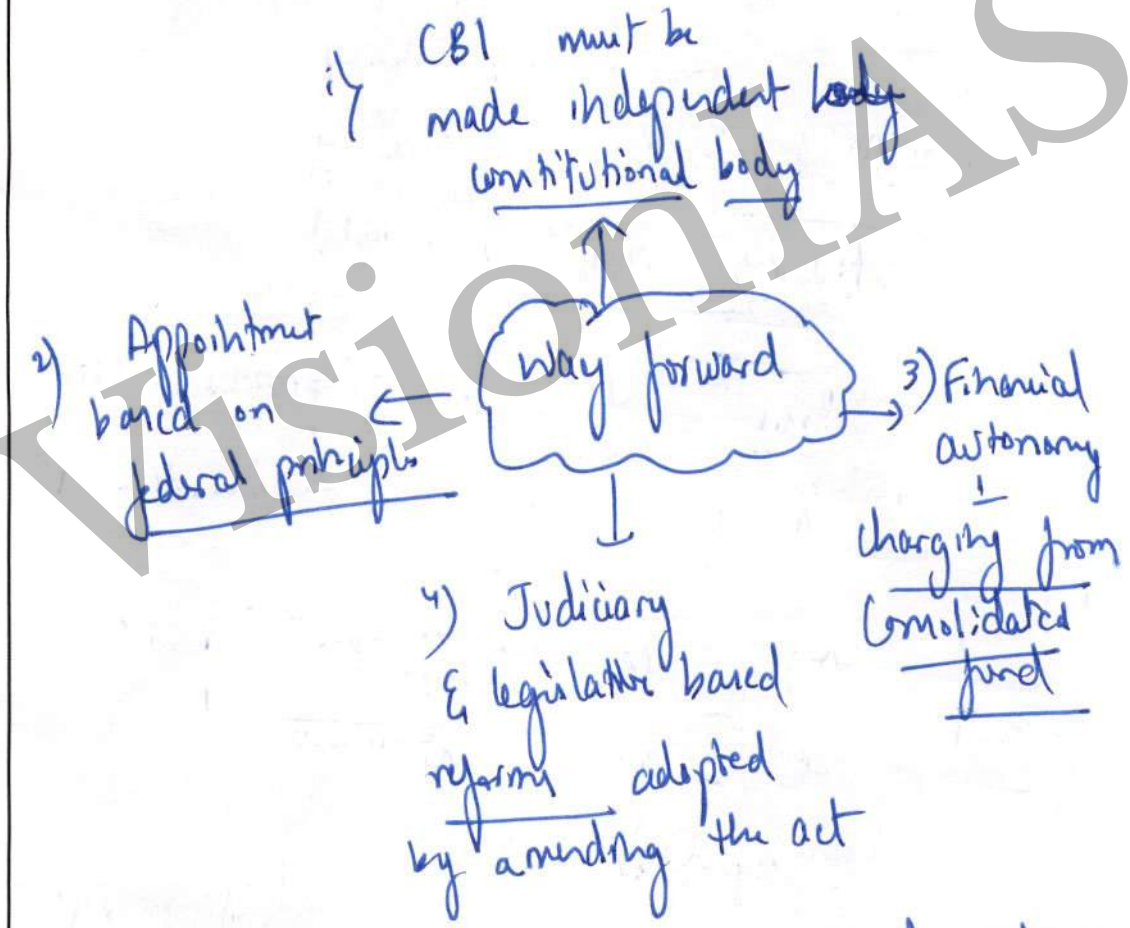
3) CBI – is alleged to be imposed on states with rule of parties other than one at the centre [ex] Kerala

4) CBI is alleged to not have produced evidence material at courts



Thus, CBI requires urgent reforms as institutional efficiency is crucial for nation's development – Book – Why nations fail?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent & increased conflicting role of governor versus state governments reflects the lack of adherence to constitutional morality.

Governor's role - challenges

A) Overstepping constitutional role

1) → sitting on legislative proposals without taking ~~making~~ necessary actions (Article 200)

2) → Acting as 'agent of centre' instead of upholding constitutional role as 'head of state'

3) → Passing on legislations to presidents' approval even when ~~[illegible]~~ not a matter of national interest (ex) Vice chancellor appointment in Kerala

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) → Parliamentary criticism of government of the day instead of being guardian
Ex Budget speech - TN governor

5) → Calling for imposition of president rule without adequate reasons & proof Ex West bengal governor

6) → Interfering with state government administration

B) Failing to act when needed

1) → Not conveying the interests of federal states to the centre
Ex No 2 way communication between centre & states

2) → Inordinate delays in governor consent

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3) → Improper role as legislative head in scheduled areas (A 244) & tribal areas (A244(2) - 5th & 6th schedule respectively

4) → Governor's role in higher education poorly performed as chancellor of University

However, governor play crucial role

1) Governor - across many states acts as friend & philosopher of state government

Ex Gujarat

2) Governor bridges the miscommunication between centre & states

3) Upholds both federal & unitary principles of constitution

Thus, Punchi commission & Commission to Review Working of Constitution recommendations must be followed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA were once an estranged democracies have transformed into enjoined democracies said honourable PM Modi.

Key differences in electoral practices

India	USA
1) Form of government: Parliamentary form of government	Presidential form of democracy
2) Elections are conducted to elect prime minister & ministers from Lokshabha & rajyasabha who form the government	2) Elections to elect president & vice president who helm the government

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3) elections are conducted once every 5 years or when the Lok Sabha dissolved	3) elections are generally conducted every 4 years, once
4) No alternative arrangement given except through mode of coalition to form new government when old one dissolves	4) Vice president takes up the role as president if president resigns or impeached
5) One constituency - one member elected	5) Electoral colleges are created to elect or choose between presidential nominees
6) Involves numerous political parties of different ideologies	6) Involves majority 2 political parties - Republicans & Democratic parties
7) Immense role of regional parties if necessity of coalition	7) Role No or little role

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8) Biggest election in the world	8) one of the earliest democracy in the world
9) Use of EVM machines for voting	9) EVM machines aren't widely used
10) Ministers must come from legislature	10) Ministers or executives are separated from legislature
11) Parliamentary responsibility of executive is of paramount importance	11) President & his ministers directly responsible to people

However certain similarities

1) Universal adult franchise followed
2) Secularism & strict opposition to religious interference in elections

Thus, India & USA together can act as 'lighthouse' of democracy in troubled world.

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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green Tribunal (NGT) was constituted as statutory body under National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

It has a principal bench at Delhi & 4 regional benches to ensure environmental justice.

NGT - met its objective

1) NGT acted as special court for faster justice delivery in environmental cases

2) NGT has played crucial role in implementing various legislative acts like
- Water act
- Air (pollution & prevention) Act
- Environment protection act, etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) NGT has imposed fines & penalties against polluting activities of various industries & CSOs

Ex Yamuna river pollution - penalty against Art of Living foundation

4) NGT has implemented 'in letter & spirit' the provisions of EIA i.e. Environmental Impact Assessment

5) NGT has reduced judicial pendency in environmental litigation

6) NGT has also played advisory role in dictating policy making process in certain cases

NGT - failures

1) NGT - lacks jurisdiction over numerous legislations with impact on environment Ex FRA, 2006

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) NGT - is constituted only in few locations - inaccessibility to justice in various parts of country (ex) North East India

3) NGT advisory is not seriously integrated into policy making by various state governments

4) NGT → appelate jurisdiction still with high courts & supreme courts ⇒ further burden on higher judiciary

Way forward

1) NGT must be setup across various parts

2) NGT be given with adequate resources - especially human staff, etc

3) Increase the environmental expertise of NGT with changing environmental paradigm

4) NGT integrated with technologies for better efficiency

Thus, with recent case of Ranjit Sinha & justice against climate change, NGT role becomes further important

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PRI; Panchayati Raj was established by 73rd constitutional amendment act, 1992 to realised A.40 of DPSP

PRI; - platform for competitive politics

→ Increased penetration of political parties to grass root level

→ Backstage support given to political candidates as law bars participation of political parties

→ Increased awareness & communication technology enhanced participation of people

→ Caste based competitive politics

PRI; - failure as agency of planning & service delivery

1) PRI; - Audit report reveal

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misallocation or 'March rush' in financial spending of PRI;

2) PRI; - dominated over by bureaucracy & MPs, MLAs, etc

3) lack of financial devolution of power by state governments

4) Tied grants by central government or financial commission - lack of autonomy

5) lack of political awareness & expertise in carrying out 'agent of change' role

6) Traditional & patriarchal values dominating over democratic principle.

Ex Sarpanch pati phenomenon

7) Cartelization of politics & criminalization of politics - enhanced role of muscle power & money power

Ex 'Bahubali' phenomenon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8) PRI; not taking up taxation
- in fear of losing votes of rural community

9) Lack of resource personnels & training

10) Conflict with traditional governance structures (eg) khap panchayat

Way forward

1) Adequate financial devolution of power

2) Reverting bureaucratic interference

3) Regular & effective conduct of elections

4) Social impact assessment made mandatory

5) Increasing the number of human resource personnels with human resource development

PRI; are important in realising the dream of 'Sarvodaya' & 'Rama rajya' of Mahatma Gandhi.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Interoperability in e-governance

- refers to the possibility of accessing services & information across different devices & softwares by integrating their features.

ex UPI - interoperable system for quick money transfer over internet.
(Unified payment Interface)

Steps taken by government

i) Digital Public infrastructure

- government's active role in creation of various DPIs to access various services.

ex Cowin - vaccination related services

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Economic

- UPI → allows for interoperability between numerous banks & their services
  - → was made possible for basic set of phones without android feature
- DBT – direct benefit transfer as mode of transfering amount to beneficiary
- e-rupee – helps in allowing financial support for intended purpose

3) Health governance

- National Health mission
  - → helps in integrating health records

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Tele medicine & e-Sanjeevani
↳ integration of medical health services

→ Mental health ~~tele~~ online support

4) Farmers

→ Agistack – data based governance in field of agriculture with access to all details about farmers & agriculture

→ Kisan credit cards – access to easy formal credit

Challenges exist

1) Digital divide
(Eg) 40% women alone use internet

2) Digital illiteracy

3) Rural urban divide

4) Privacy & security issues

Thus, GDPR principles of EU must be used to adopt best practices in e-governance.

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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Roe v/s Wade judgement in US supreme court reversed the trajectory of women rights in USA while India fares well inspite of numerous limitation

Sexual & Reproductive health - bypassed by societal norms

1) Patriarchal society doesn't recognize the existence of such reproductive & bodily autonomy rights

2) Family planning is considered imperative of male/husband with least or no importance given for women's opinion

3) Lack of access to family planning

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methods for women [ex] Only 40% have access to contraceptives (NFHS-5 survey)

4) Burden on women for family planning over men [ex] female contraceptive surgeries are 10 times more than male

5) Malnutrition, anemia, infant mortality rate & maternal mortality rate etc

↳ consequences of poor ~~lack~~ maternal health care system in society.

Reproductive health - failure of legal norms

1) Right against marital rape is still not recognised in India

2) Abortion act - limits the right of certain category of women to exercise their right against pregnancy

[ex] Single parent women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Surrogacy Act - puts lot of restrictions on women to allow surrogate mother [ex] must be related, etc

4) Rights over women sexuality treated as part of marriage institution

5) Absence of legislative measures that would ensure the Right to bodily autonomy for women

6) Lack of institutional measures - special courts for women, etc to implement law in spirit

1) Amendments bringing more flexibility of laws

way forward

2) Constitutional recognition explicitly for right to bodily autonomy

3) Institutional measures with special courts, etc

Thus, without women empowerment India rise as 'Vishwaguru' is distant dream

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Health minister reiterated the government's call for Universal immunization so as to enhance health & well being of the population (SDG 3)

Immunization coverage – effectiveness

1) Government initiatives like Indra Dhanush 2.0, Universal immunization program, etc has increased the accessibility of immunization

2) Primary health centres are created as centres of immunization with ease of accessibility within 10 km radius of every individual

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3) Free & minimal cost of immunization
- has increased the affordability of immunization vaccines

4) Incentives for pharmaceutical companies
↳ increased generic & vaccine medicines production → better coverage

5). Nudging effect - use of celebrities, role model method - helped in penetration of immunization coverage.

However, Challenges exist

1) Higher burden of diseases - increased zoonotic diseases & pandemics
↓
need for inclusion of them in immunization plan

2) Higher cost of newer vaccines based on new technology → ex mRNA technology vaccine

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3) Additional booster doses – not covered as people tend to neglect / forget the date

4) Lack of cold chain supply system & logistic support → damage of vaccine during transportation

5) lack of medical personnel at ground / grass root level [ex] only 36% of doctors stay in rural areas (Economic survey)

Way forward

1) Better & efficient technologies for vaccine development by R&D investment

2) Multi stakeholder approach for vaccine development – government, science institutes & private body

[ex] CSIR

3) Pooled patency & global fight against higher cost for vaccine patency

[ex] India & South Africa at WTO

Thus, immunization is basis for overall well being of demography

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Changing global order has (Multi polarity) has enabled India to act as bridge between global north & global south.

G20 presidency of India - Voice of global south

1) Recently, G20 was hosted by India as its president in September 2023.

2) G20 - (nations of 20 in number with ≥ 80% of global GDP) summit was successful

3) African group was included as the newest member into G20 group

4) India played crucial role in

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highlighting global south issues in form of

5) → Need for multilateral reforms at the global level

[ex] UNSC reforms – No representation for India & Africa as permanent members

6) Need for debt restructuring & the evil effects of debt trap diplomacy was highlighted.

7) Call for sustainable development. providing 'fiscal space' for developing nations was made

8) The planetary crisis of climate change, conflicts & bio diversity degradation was discussed.

9) Univocal appeal was made against wars & conflicts & the need for humanitarian support [ex] Sudan civil war

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, certain challenges exist within G20

1) Diversity of interests & diversity of voices (eg) conflict of interest between China & USA
2) Increased friendshoring like phenomenon
3) Declining trend of globalisation
4) 'Lip service' over actual financial allocation & action
5) No permanent secretariat to monitor & evaluate the progress

The recent summit highlights the increasing role of India at global stage - acting as agent of voiceless nations continuing its 'NAM' spirit.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UAE is crucial partner in India's extended neighbourhood policy and also crucial for Middle east stability & prosperity.

India - UAE → remarkable progress

A) Trade & economy

1) → India is UAE's third largest trading partner

2) → India UAE free trade agreement was recently signed

3) → UAE invests in various startups & entrepreneurship projects in India

B) Energy security

4) → UAE is key to India's energy imports

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5) → ONDC of India has also invested in exploration of Natural gas in UAE

6) → UAE contributes reserve / strategic source of petroleum

c) Cultural relations

7) → Indian honourable PM was awarded with highest medal of order of UAE as mark of strong relation

8) → Swami Narayana Temple was recently inaugurated marked cultural exchange

D) Diaspora

9) → Indian constitute around 30% of UAE population

10) → Assume various roles from doctors, nurses, workers to business, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11) → Send enormous amount of remittances contributing to village development in rural India

Challenges – In relations

1) Kafala system – exploits Indian labours creating bonded labour'ship

2) Treatment of Indian citizens as 2nd class citizens

3) Recent crisis – of Indian spies being subjected to capital punishment although was reversed later

4) Religious intolerance – Hindu-Muslim communalism affecting relations.

Way forward

1) Economic integration & infrastructure connectivity

2) Strategic partnership with 2+2 relations

3) Higher capital & labour exchange

Thus, As Amitabh Mattoo political analyst, says India-UAE relationship is paramount for Indian Ocean stability

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00721628

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Sachin . B.G

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Jhandewalan (Delhi)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India's transition from food deficit country post independence to 'surplus food' nation, food processing industries have played crucial role.

ex FPI is worth around $ 300 bn (Economic survey)

Rapid growth of FPI: → food safety challenges

1) FPI: an informalised sector → lack of registration & accreditation with safety agencies

2) Food Safety Authority of India Challenges

→ lack of personnels | overburdening of work load

→ lack of financial resources to reach remotest parts of India

→ lack of collaboration with state level bodies

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Farm to fork - logistical challenges

→ improper grading of raw materials

→ use of poor quality goods for food processing

→ Perishability of agricultural products

4) Poor export control regime

→ Not adhering to phyto sanitary measures

→ discrimination by between developed & developing countries wrt FPI products quality set

5) lack of lab testing infrastructure & poor R&D investment

way forward

→ R&D investment

→ Public private cooperation in infrastructure building

→ Increase number of food safety monitoring centres

Thus, India needs 'safer FPI products' to reach its target of 5% of global agri export from current 2.3%.

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National food security Act, 2013 has provided for legal establishment of PDS — under which Fair Price Shops have taken up role of Annapurna (food dirty)

Fair Price shops — evolving transformation

A) Challenges

1) Ghost beneficiary → diverting the subsidised food to unintended purposed under name of illegal persons

2) Poor storage facility → faster degradation of food crop wheat

3) Politicisation of FPS → lack of inclusive distribution

4) Improper implementation of one nation one ration card — suffering of migrant

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population

5) Lack of integration of smart technologies that could automate the process

6) Over saturation of Food corporation of India storage → food wastage

[Ex] 20% of food stored → going for waste

Reforms

1) Build cold storage facilities for better shelf life of food crops

2) Scientific storage mechanisms needs to be followed by FPS & FCI

3) Integration of technologies like food grading technologies based on AI, ML, IOT, etc

4) Direct benefit transfer - directly into beneficiary account instead of disrupting markets with subsidies

NITI Aayog has recommended for reducing the overall percentage of population of beneficiaries from 66% to <50%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri Tech startups are the new generational reforms needed in agriculture sector for it to thrive in period of Industrial revolution 4.0

Agri tech startups Role in

A) Enhancing farm productivity

1) Agri startups can bring in technologies for precision agriculture

2) The integration of sensors, drones, & other surveillance systems can help reduce or optimize inputs for higher yield

3) Soil fertility is scientifically managed making use of Kisan soil health card, etc

4) Bring in capital for modernization of

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agriculture [ex] FDI investments

5) Mechanization of agriculture can be undertaken that increases farm yield [ex] 40% of Indian agriculture land mechanized

B) Increasing market access

1) Bridge the asymmetric information challenges in understanding market dynamics

2) Use Artificial intelligence, simulation models, etc to predict real time pricing for agri products

3) Make use e-commerce for higher market outreach

4) Use tools of globalisation to enhance agri exports reaching global market

5) Increase the bargaining power of farmers in form of FPOs

Thus, agri startups can both ensure food nutritional security & double the farmers income.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digitization of land records through schemes like SWAMITVA, GIS mapping, etc has led to better land record management recently.

Role of digitization of land records

1) Land reforms necessitates the documentation & surveying of land - made effective by digitisation projects

2) Digitisation has helped document the land titles in vernacular languages resulting in better accessibility to poor, small & marginal farmers

3) Digitised land records → has helped increased access to formal credit institutions (Banking loans)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Digitisation of land records provided farmers with better utilisation of government schemes [ex] kisan credit cards

5) Use of satellite imagery based data, geo tagging, etc enhanced quality of land management

6) Increased penetration of land and agricultural insurance due to digitised land records

[ex] PM fasal bima yojana

However, certain challenges exist

- Incomplete land digitisation surveys
- lack of access to internet in rural panchayats
- Complexity of digital maintenance faced by illiterate farmers
- Poor implementation in certain states [ex] Land is state subject

Best case study

- Bhoo-Manija website of Karnataka

Thus, needs to hasten implementation of Bhoo adhar, ~~based~~ Unique land parcel number, DILRMP scheme, etc.

5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the most populous country in world with median age of population around 28 years (UN ~~World~~ population report)

Manufacturing led growth model - importance in

A) Exploit demographic dividend

1) India needs 2 million new jobs every year to cater to new labor force entrants

2) 48% of labour force involved in agriculture but contributing only 18% of GDP
↳ immense disguised employment

3) 'Jobless growth' model of Indian economy might lead to youth led economic & political upheaval

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4) Without employment opportunities & self reliant India, demographic divident might become 'demographic disaster' (Economic survey)

5) Service sector cannot cater to mass or large scale of employment generation
↳ means manufacturing growth model alone can formalise jobs

B) Accelerate economic growth

1) 'Make in India for the world' vision can be realised with manufacturing sector

2) Indian capital goods manufacturing sector is crucial in increasing investment

3) Reduce import dependency & trade deficit with several nations [eg] Russia, UAE, etc

4) Integration of Indian economy with global value chain → better economic reforms

Thus, as envisioned in Manufacturing Policy of India, manufacturing sector needs to contribute 25% of GDP (from current around 20%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian coastal region is increasingly witnessing the impact of climate change & associated natural disasters.

~~Strength~~

Growing natural hazards
- → Increasing cyclones
- → Sea level rise
- → Oceanic acidification
- → Mangrove damage
- → Coral reef ecosystem damage
- → Coastal flooding

Strengthening coastal communities resilience

A) Mapping of coastal regions on the basis of severity of vulnerability to disasters.

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2) State level plan & district level plan to be prepared with guidelines of NDMA

3) Citizen led disaster management response by their inclusion in policy making & assessment of challenges

4) Use of technologies like GPS system, NaVIC satellite, etc for early warning against disaster.

5) Relief & Rehabilitation measures in case of disasters

6) larger adaptation & mitigation measures to tackle the root cause of climate change

7) International collaboration in form of climate resilient infrastructure, transfer of modern technologies, etc.

Thus India should take leadership role as voice of global south.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, India government came up with Green credit programme that incentivise the individual & community level conservation efforts.

Green credit programme essential for carbon management
- → helps India with its afforestation targets
- → fulfill Bonn's challenge of 150 mn trees
- → increase the carbon stock absorption
- → contributes towards 'net zero' targets

Green credit → promote sustainable environment

↳ helps in ecosystem restoration with reversing the damages done

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to environment

2) Financial incentives & here livlihood creation opportunities for common people

3) Increase the share of trees & forests as envisioned in Indian forest policy of 33% of geographical area

4) Act as major adaptation & mitigation measure against climate change

5) Helps in tackling land desertification

Various concerns about implementation

1) Incentivises planting but lacks a system to enforce care over years

2) May be unscientific as planting trees are not suitable for all kinds of ecosystems

UPSC Grassland

3) Needs broader & better long term plans beyond just planting trees

Thus, Green credit program needs to be complemented with broader ecosystem restoration plan (2020-2030 UN Decade)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC is India's own navigation system that would replace GPS system of USA, etc

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, India is witnessing higher number of financial frauds through cyber channels worth more than $ 100bn (according to various reports)

cyber enabling — new frontier of money laundering

1) cyber channels has opened newer ways of facilitating global money laundering

2) Cryptocurrency — adds to the money laundering with its feature of anonymity

3) Block chain technology has provided for decentralized financial system away from centralized regulation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) NFTs - have been used as tools to divert money laundering money

5) Cyber security attacks in form of ransom ware, malware attacks & cyber espionage has assisted money laundering

Measures to tackle

1) cyber swachhta kendras & cyber security personnels to be created across departments

2) I4C must collaborate with state governments in decentralising cyber security measures

3) critical infrastructure needs constant attention & surveillance

4) Collaboration between various security agencies like economic intelligence units, etc

5) International collaboration for global governance of cyber security challenges

Thus, India needs to be 'dynamic' & 'ruthless' in its approach

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian defence is focusing on Indigenisation of defence technologies in a increasingly polarised & conflict ridden world

Need for technology absorption

1) Changing nature of warfare - modern warfare is technology driven

2) Emergence of cyber warfare as 'new frontier' of defence

3) 'Psychological warfare' by manipulation of social media & technologies has become norm [ex] lone wolf attacks

4) Needs for 'technological independence'

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against weaponisation of supply chain

5) Needed for India's role as 'Net security provider' in IOR region

Challenges India face

1) Lack of R&D in defence sector
   - less than 0.6% of GDP as investment in R&D

2) Poor integration of industry - government interface

3) Indian defence sector is face immense competition from developed countries

4) lack of incentives, subsidies & easy credit facility for private sector

5) lack of integration with global supply chain

6) lack of resource availability
   (ex) critical minerals

Thus, India collaboration with other nations like supply chain partnership with USA, etc is of importance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

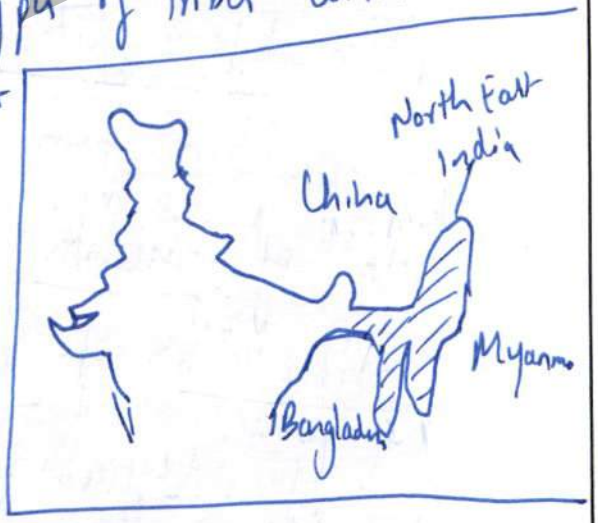
North East Region is untapped & development deficit region in urgent need for better economic integration & human development.

Issues faced in the North East India

A) **Ethnicity challenges**

1) Over 200 different type of tribes with different cultures present

2) Ethnic conflicts & confrontation inhibit economic growth



B) **Security related**

1) North east region is hotspot of insurgencies, militancy & naxalism

2) Deter the business & capital investment by private bodies

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c) Connectivity Issues

1) North east region is connected to India only via narrow 'chicken neck' corridor

2) Lack of port facilities → non integration with maritime trade

D) logistics costs

1) Higher rate of logistic costs due to poor road & transportation facilities

Measures taken to tackle

1) District ministry for development of North Eastern region is created in 2004

2) Mission purvodaya - envision the development of mining industry & manufacturing sector that can create employment opportunities for north east

3) Digitisation & National digital mission
→ provides plenty opportunity to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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digitally connect North eastern markets

4) Organic farming & natural farming measures are adopted in N.E states ex Sikkim

5) Increasing number of educational & health institutions in N.E for human resource development

Way forward

1) Need for sensitisation of mainstream India about needs & uniqueness of N.E culture

2) Incentivising capital investment in North east

3) Increased budgetary allocation & special funds can be given for NE development

4) Social infrastructure needs to be built

5) Using foreign policy measures like 'Act east' policy, etc to increase trade & business in N.East

6) Thus, N.East India can act as gateway to ASEAN market & greater Indian prosperity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is water stressed nation with water crisis affecting both metropolitan cities & rural India alike

Ex Recent Bengaluru water crisis

Role of micro irrigation system

1) Micro irrigation system like sprinkle system, drip irrigation, it can reduce immensely the total water demand of food crops

2) Climate change → Deficit rainfall or concentrated → Hinderance to rain fed regions of agriculture (↳ 55% of total) → Implementation of micro irrigation → Better adaptation & mitigation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Micro irrigation facilities can help tackle the challenge of increased transpiration & evaporation

4) keep soil moisture content optimal in face of higher insolation

5) Micro irrigation can reduce the electricity output needed to power irrigation facilities

6) Micro irrigation in itself can act as reduce solution to decrease overall carbon emission (lower input)

7) Fertigation with microirrigation can reduce input cost with better agriculture productivity.

8) Operational challenges Irrigation constitute over 80% of groundwater utilisation
↳ tackled with microirrigation

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, challenges exist

1) Higher initial capital investment cost

2) Poor saturation of government programs & schemes like PM Krishi sinchai yojana, Per drop more crop, etc

3) lack of technical training in operation of micro irrigation facilities

4) lack of credits, subsidies or incentives for farmers

5) operational challenges

way forward

combining micro irrigation with water shed management

high quality farmer extension service

Climate smart agriculture

Thus, India needs to move away from being 'artificial exporter of water through irrigation

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Railways has lower than optimal share in domestic freight transport with >60% of goods being transported through road networks (Economic survey)

Issues pertaining to freight transportation

1) lack of railway networks covering entire width & breadth of country

2) lower speed of transport → improper transport mode for agricultural commodities

3) higher time for loading & unloading of goods

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Unavailability of 'trains on demand' model of transportation

5) Cross subsidisation of passenger trains with goods train transport

6) Lower return on investment i.e ₹98 / ₹100 invested although increased fractionally in recent times

7) Railway accidents - leading to loss of properties & livelihood

Strategies to increase share

1) Overhaul railway safety measures

2) Inclusion of Kavach railway safety mechanism

3) Increase the number of kisan rails - dedicated for transport of agricultural commodities

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4) Development of railway network alongside Industrial corridors

5) ~~Incr~~ Optimise the cost of operation without improper subsidies

6) Outcome based budgeting for railways with equal focus on sub departments

7) Increase the training, upskilling of railway personnels for faster adoption of new age technologies

Thus, railways has to play critical role in reducing logistics cost to 6-8% of GDP from current 11-18%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is global leader in renewable energy transition undertaking various initiatives like International solar alliance, One planet - one grid initiative, etc

Factors aiding India

1) Immense potential for solar & wind energy
ex India is a tropical nation

2) Enabling policy measures from both central & state governments
ex National Mission on Renewable energy

3) Solar energy
→ India has one of the largest solar parks in the world
ex Rajasthan

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Solar panel domestic manufacturing is encouraged

→ Reduced tariff on solar panels & components imported

→ Various government initiatives like PM Surya ghar mufti yojana, etc

4) Wind energy

→ Reduced price of wind energy per unit over years

→ Installation of wind turbines across especially south Indian states

5) Hydro energy

→ Faster implementation of small scale hydro electricity projects

→ Transnational collaboration

Ex India imports 200 GW of hydro power from Bhuthan

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However challenges exist

1) lower rate of adoption across different segments & classes of population

2) Import dependency (vs) China for solar products

3) GST & indirect taxation disincentivising adoption

4) Higher installment cost of renewable energy

5) Lack of awareness & public participation

Way forward

1) Increase research & development to enhance capacity

2) Increase INDC targets to replace fossils with renewables

3) India need around ₹ 1 trillion for 'green transition' (Economic survey)

Inspite of its achievement, India has long way to go to reach 'Net zero' targets by 2070.

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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Punjab - Haryana region called as 'Wheat basket of India' is also referred to as 'cancer capital' because of environmental pollution by fertilizers & pesticides

Agricultural runoff → Environmental pollution

1) Fertilizers contain organophosphates & nitrogenous compounds which are 'carcinogenic' in nature

2) Fertilizers runoff contributes to Eutrophication of nearby water bodies like lakes, wetlands

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) 'Dead zones' & biological oxygen demand are increased in such water bodies

4) Pesticides are poisonous in nature that affects nearby biodiversity & ecosystems

5) Over usage due to fertilizer & pesticide subsidy → abuse & mindless application

6) Land degradation & salinization due to over fertilizer usage [Ex] Uttar pradesh tera: region

7) Nutrition imbalance in soil due to improper ratio of application from advocated N:P:K of 4:2:1

8) Human health also takes beating with increased lifestyle disorder, metabolic syndromes & cancers.

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Measures to mitigate

1) Precision agriculture techniques with sensors, etc can be adopted

2) Natural farming & organic farming methods needs to be encouraged

3) Rationalise fertilizer & pesticide subsidies

4) Better market facilities & outreach given to organic food products

5) Fertigation technology to optimise fertilizer application

6) Periodic desilting & phyto remediation measures for nearby water bodies

7) Increased facilities for research labs for constant surveillance of soil quality

8) Thus central government & state governments collaborate together for 'Evergreen revolution' as sustainable agricultural model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Natural disaster, have become more frequent & intense in Himalayan states due to anthropogenic factors breaching the fragility of Himalayan ecosystem

ex Char dham yatra - higher footfalls

Growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states

→ unscientific & rushed developmental projects

→ Roads, Hydroelectricity projects, etc to cater to tourists

→ lesser significance given to EIA & environmental reports

Case study

Himalayan landslides & forest fires in Uttarakhand recently

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Measures to be implemented

A) To prevent such disaters

1) National disaster Management authority guidelines needs to be implemented in letter & spirit

2) Environmental impact assesment made mandatory for all kinds of projects

3) Early warning system for better climatic & atmospheric changes monitoring
Ex Glacial lake outburst floods

4) Rehabilitation & Relief & Rehabilitation measures with localised disaster plan kept ready

5) Himalayan survey & Zoning of region based on satellite information

6) Integration of premier institutions scientific advisory into developmental plan

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Candidates must not write on this margin

B) For sustainable tourism

1) Bhutan model of eco tourism must be adopted & learnt from

2) Ecological carrying capacity assessment made a priority before starting any developmental projects

3) Restrict the number of footfalls & regulate it based on sustainable tourism model

4) Environmental clearance must be given only after strict & critical analysis

5) Use nature based solutions & traditional cultural practices for resilient infrastructure

6) National Mission on sustainable Himalayan ecosystem

As Soumya Swaminathan recommends science must take lead over political interests and citizens participation in administration is essential

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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductors are the 'new oil' of modern economy forming the basis ~~of~~ for all modern technologies like super computers, perpetual energy systems, etc

Superconductors - Fuel innovation

A) Computers & information technologies

1) Superconductors are critical for 'chip manufacturing'

2) Super conductors essential for ~~leading~~ construction of supercomputers, machine learning, AI, etc

3) Superconductors can reduce energy input required to run computers

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Superconductors quintessential for Quantum computing technologies

B) Energy systems

1) Superconductors can help reduce the cost of energy transmission

2) It also decreases the energy lost during transmission

3) Scientists & researchers have envisioned perpetual energy system that would require lower supply of energy to function

C) Robotics

1) Superconductors form the basic building materials for building central processing units of any robots

2) They are imported for automated machines with IOT technology

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) **Space technologies**

1) Superconductors - crucial for powering various missions & rockets

2) Crucial for inter planetary missions

Measures taken

1) National mission on superconductors, provide guidelines for their effective development

2) Scientific institutions like CSIR & private India collaboration

3) International cooperation in transfering of technology & creation of manufacturing units

Thus, India needs higher investment in R&D (currently 0.6% of GDP) & private investment to enhance its stature

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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Intellectual Property rights are 'sine qua non' for the Quaternary sector of economy or New knowledge based economy.

Indian laws cover all types of IPR;
- → Copyright act
- → Indian Patents act
- → Plants & seed rights act
- → Integration of WTO measures
- → GI tag
- → World Intellectual property rights membership

Hampering commercialisation of IPRs

A) Enforcement challenges

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) 'Black market' for IPR
   → numerous 'copy cat' products entering market

2) Enforcement agencies - lack of explicit institute for implementation of IPR exclusively

3) Overburdening of existing enforcement agencies in criminal justice system

4) Lack of awareness by citizenry about the legal framework

B) Regulatory challenges

1) Poor implementation of access & benefit sharing

2) Biopiracy - of Indian endemic flora & fauna

3) Improper implementation of Indian Traditional knowledge network system

4) Lack of penalising or judicial

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

intervention

c) Administrative challenges

1) lots of discretionary powers at hands of officials

2) Corruption & collusive crony capitalism

3) Geograographic Indication Act is not implemented in letter & spirit

4) Poor bargaining power of small & marginal farmers

way forward

1) Increase the awareness by public campaigning about ~~patent~~ IPR rights

2) Ease the process of filing of IPR patents, etc

3) International collaboration to prevent illicit smuggling, piracy, etc

4) Common patent pool to commercialise IPR by central government

Thus, without adequate IPR regulation, India's $30 trillion by 2047 is distant dream

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Chief of defence staff (CDS) gave a call for the need to have integrated theatre commands in increasingly unstable global order.

Challenges in creating integrated theatre

1) Inter departmental conflicts between army, navy & air defence

2) Lack of recognised heirarchy affecting the single chain of command

3) Not all departments of defence required in all border regions

Ex No / low role of Navy in Himalayan border.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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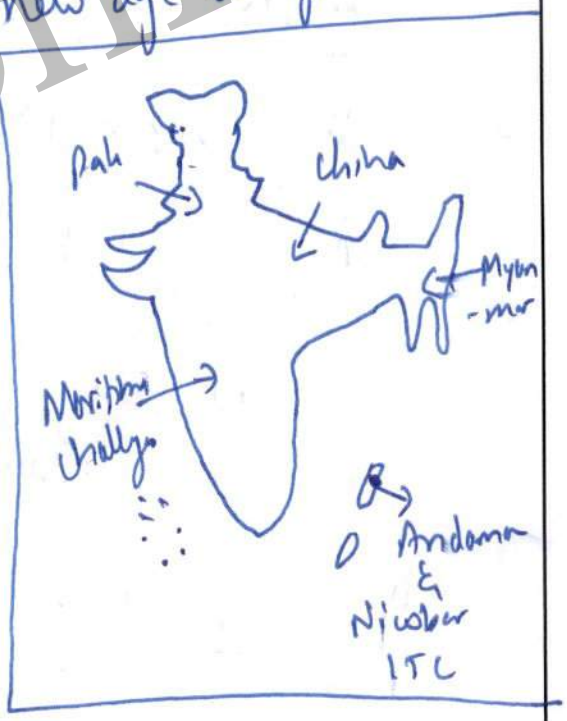
4) Dilute the specialisation of required for handling a situation by overlapping function

5) Increase the time taken & affect the ease of operations

Positives of ITC

1) Optimisation of resources - coordinated & unified action

2) Changing nature of new age warfare necessitates integrated tackling of challenges



3) Better & optimised defence acquisitions

4) Decreases the defense budget required with optimisation of resources

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Ease of training of ~~army~~ defence personnels - better upskilling & reskilling

6) Faster & efficient attacks in case of external challenges

7) Sharing of intelligence between trinity of defence → better information management

8) Multifaceted approach increasing the efficiency of operation

9) Better handling of 'China factor' in greater Indo pacific region

10) India's role as Net security provider is enhanced.

Thus, inspite of challenges, as Rajiv Shukla, former chief of army recommends ITC is the need of the hour.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's geography has placed it in hostile neighbourhood with multitudes of challenges in border management across its around 15000 km of border area.

Border villages development - key strategy for border security

1) Border villages form 1st line of defence against any kind of cross border challenges

2) Border village habitation is crucial for India's claim against increasing intrusion by external actors like China

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Border village development - can enhance its role as 'dual use villages'
- in model of chinese 'xiaokang' villages

4) Border village facilities can bridge the infrastructural & development ~~facilities~~ deficits

5) It is one of the strategy in winning hearts & minds of the border villagers

6) Helps prevent anti national sentiments being developed

7) Enhances the ease of defence operations by better connectivity

Measures being taken

1) 'Vibrant villages' scheme to develop villages as crucial component in border management

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Supply of arms and defense equipments for villagers

3) Indian defense infrastructure has increased immensely in border areas recently

4) Higher rate of construction of roads, tunnels, bridges, etc

5) Comprehensive border management system integrates technology in border management

6) Revocation of free movement regime in eastern border, with Myanmar due to increasing conflicts [ix] 'Junta' operations

7) Diplomatic arrangements in neighboring similar minded countries [x] operation sunrise with Myanmar

Thus, border villages are crucial for national Indian sovereignity & integrity as a nation

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